



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 2, 1974

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Mr. Dale Derix's letter to Vice
President Ford

Mr. Derix wrote to the Vice President requesting support for a newly organized group, Citizens Against Nuclear Catastrophe. Attached is a draft reply for signature by a member of the Vice President's staff indicating the Vice President's support for the goal of world nuclear disarmament and enclosing information on present efforts to this end through SALT.

The correspondence is returned for your files.

for *Alan R. Miller*
George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Suggested reply.
2. Correspondence returned.

UNCLASSIFIED

SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Mr. Derix:

Vice President Ford has asked me to thank you for your letter telling of your efforts in the interest of world nuclear disarmament. The Vice President appreciates your concern in this serious matter and supports the goal of nuclear disarmament in the interest of world peace.

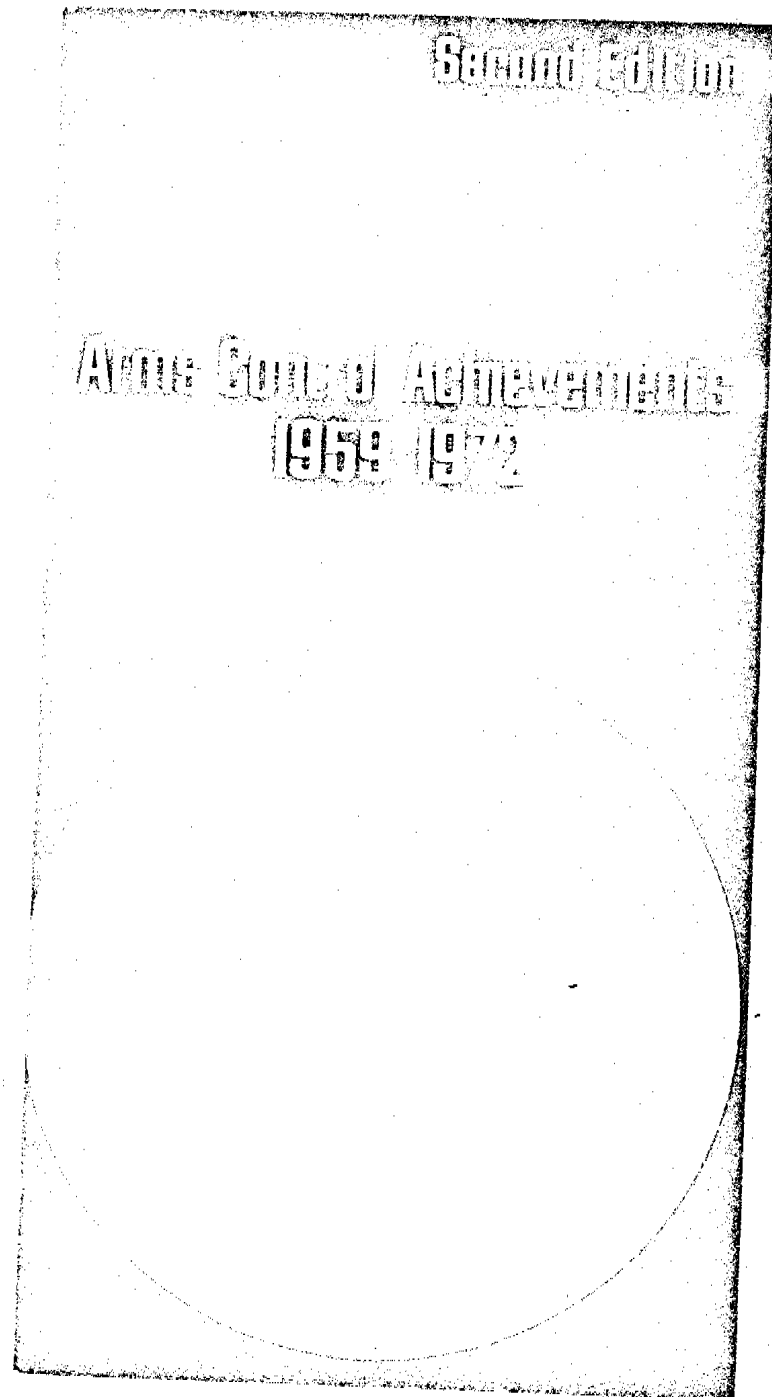
In view of your interest, I am enclosing information on present efforts to limit nuclear weapons through the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The Vice President thanks you again for your letter and sends you his best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dale Derix,
1507 Garfield Avenue,
Belvidere, Illinois 61008.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



THE MEANING OF
DETENTE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Current Negotiations on Arms Limitations

One of the primary responsibilities of the Federal Government is the guarantee of our national security. Today there is wide agreement in both the legislative and executive branches of our government that verifiable arms control is an essential component of national security. Negotiations leading to arms restraints, limitations, and reductions are progressing in a number of forums. Although the information which follows shows that these negotiations deal with different problems, have different participants, and have been in progress for varying periods of time, there is an interrelationship among them. They all contribute toward building a structure of peace in a world in which sovereign nations, with differing objectives and perceptions, are nonetheless faced with a common danger inherent in modern instruments and methods of warfare.

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS (SALT)

Without question, SALT is the most important arms control negotiation ever undertaken by the

United States because, for the first time, a realistic dialogue is taking place with the Soviet Union about the management of our strategic relations. This is a matter which goes to the heart of the security of our country. Both the United States and the Soviet Union possess such enormous nuclear power that each could devastate the other, regardless of which side fired first. The avoidance of nuclear war is the paramount issue of our time.

We entered the SALT talks in 1969, after very extensive preparations, with the objective of seeking strategic stability through limitations on the deployment of nuclear arms. SALT also serves the purpose of reducing the risk of nuclear war by providing a channel for a continuing dialogue on strategic matters. It is noteworthy, in this connection, that as the talks evolved, two "side agreements" grew out of them: one on updating the "hot line" communications link between Washington and Moscow, to bring it into line with advanced technology; and another on measures for avoiding an accidental outbreak of nuclear war.

The first phase of SALT began on November 17, 1969, and culminated in two agreements signed on May 26, 1972, by President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev during the summit meeting in Moscow.

The Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Systems is a long-term treaty which commits both sides not to build a nationwide ABM defense nor provide a base for such defense. In essence, both sides have agreed not to challenge the effectiveness of each other's deterrent missile forces by deploying a widespread defense against them.

The ABM Treaty limits the United States and the Soviet Union to two ABM sites each—one for the protection of the national capital and the other for the defense of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) complex. At present the Soviet Union has an ABM system in place around Moscow, and the United States has just completed an installation at Grand Forks, N. D., for the protection of a Minuteman ICBM field. In addition to numerical and certain qualitative limitations on ABM's allowed at each complex,

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

7411941

To: ~~XXX~~ Executive Secretary
Department of State

Date: June 26, 1974

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☒ Draft reply for: mbr VP staff
☐ President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.
☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
☐ Direct reply.
☐ Furnish information copy.
☐ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
☐ For your information.
☐ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 72 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

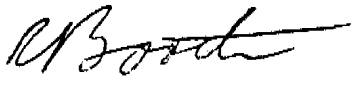
REMARKS:

Received in NSC from the V.P.'s office on June 25, 1974.

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: Other:
To: Vice President Gerald R. Ford
From: Dale Derix
Date: April 24, 1974
Subject: Concerns the forming of an organization against nuclear weapons

By direction of the President:


for JEANNE W. DAVIS

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

REFERRAL

To: Jeanne W. Davis
National Security Council

Date: 24 June 1974

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☒ Draft reply for:
☒ Vice President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.

☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

☐ Direct reply.
☐ Furnish information copy.

☐ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

☐ For your information.

☐ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram; Other:
To: The Vice President
From: Dale Derix
Date: 24 April 1974
Subject: Concerns organization against nuclear weapons



By direction of the Vice President

**RALPH E. MARTIN, Staff Assistant to the
Assistant to the Vice President for Defense
and International Affairs**

507 Garfield Avenue
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
April 24, 1974

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Vice President of the United States
C/O U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ford,

I am writing to ask your help in a task which I am undertaking. I recently helped form an organization against nuclear weapons. We need all the help we can get, and yours would be very valuable to us. Our method involves sending petitions around the world to be signed and returned, and we will then send either the petitions themselves, or summaries of them to world leaders expressing the world wide concern over this problem.

"We" are a concerned group of Junior High School students with teacher guidance, and we need all the support we can get. If you or anyone you know could help, would you please reply? I hope to be hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Dale Derix

Dale Derix

Citizens Against Nuclear Catastrophe